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ABSTRACT

The adequacy of the Village Library Project, headquartered in Nome, Alaska, to meet the library service needs and desires of the people in 18 villages on Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island, and Diomede is evaluated in this report. Sections are devoted to the goals of the evaluation, evaluation procedure, goals and objectives of the project, project activities, attainment of stated goals and objectives, additional criteria, and conclusions and recommendations. Appendices provide profiles of the project and the village libraries, circulation statistics for the project (1977-78), a list of non-fiction books purchased (1977-78), a summary of alternate approaches to village library service in the Nome area, a mileage map of the project's service area, and selected references. (JD)

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VILLAGE LIBRARY PROJECT

NOME, ALASKA

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELFARE
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An Evaluation

1979

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April, 1979

Mr. Richard B. Engen
Director
Alaska State Library
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Engen:

I am submitting with this letter the report of the review of the Village Library Project with headquarters in Nome, Alaska. The report is an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Project, which has as its purpose the providing of library service to the people in the Villages in the area. General and specific recommendations concerning the Project are included in the report.

The helpfulness of all of the Village Project personnel during my work on this evaluation is deeply appreciated. I wish to express special thanks to Noralee Itchoak, Project Director, for her excellent assistance during the evaluation period.

I wish you all of the best in your work of providing library service to all Alaskans.

Sincerely yours,

Phyllis I. Dalton

Phyllis I. Dalton
Library Consultant

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I. INTRODUCTION

The goal of library development in Alaska is: "Total library service to meet the educational, informational and cultural needs of all Alaskans." Total library service has been defined as providing the full range of library resources through a variety of delivery means. The full range of library resources includes books, magazines, newspapers, government publications, historical documents, sound recordings, sound and video tapes and cassettes, films, filmstrips, slides, photographs and maps. Alaska's library development and programs are based on the assumption that effective library service can best result from the sharing of resources through a network of libraries. The network is based on cooperation among library communities and regions. Cooperative activities include all types of libraries and services. It is important to the people that the State of Alaska is constantly developing services to guarantee access to library service to all citizens of Alaska either by improving and extending existing services or by creating new library service centers.

Each of the three regions for library service in Alaska contains one resource library, one research library and a variety of other libraries - school, special, public and academic. This type of organization allows statewide use and community use in the sharing of resources of materials, equipment, information, space. Included in the service plan, also, is an emphasis on services to bi-lingual and multi-lingual persons. It is the motivation of the Alaska State Library to ensure that no Alaskan lacks access to circulating library resources directly and/or through interlibrary loan. The State Library promotes, also, the productive relationship between public and school libraries and other libraries to allow for better library service.

Alaska is concerned with the development of library service in areas without such service or with low-income families in the rural areas. A program priority is provided to areas, particularly rural areas, where the residents have limited English-speaking ability. In developing these programs, Alaska builds on existing strengths and develops the sharing of resources. In the Alaska Conference

on Library and Information Services, the Juneau Session, the Speakout Statement said in part, "Public libraries, adequately developed and supported, can entertain while educating, and can help relieve the isolation, with its resultant social ills, of many of our villages and communities." ACLIS also supported, in its recommendations to the White House Conference, the training of personnel to meet the needs of service to the public. Such training may well be non-traditional - utilizing flexible schedules, coorespondence courses, educational broadcasting, video cassettes and other appropriate forms of training. An emphasis of training programs is to meet small rural library staff needs by training local residents to operate and maintain a local library. ACLIS supported, also, the concept that all publicly supported bodies create and strengthen cooperative sharing so that all people in a community have reasonable access to public resources.

A Project which is a part of regional library development of sharing of resources is the Village Library Project with headquarters in Nome. The Kegoayha Kozga Library in Nome has received funding under Title I of the Library Services and Construction Act, Library Development Program, to fund, in part, library services to a potential of 18 villages on the Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island and Dimoede - the Village Library Project. The program is part of the long range program for library development in Alaska. The evaluation of this Project, represented in this report, is, in part, for the purpose of determining the value of this type of service for the purpose of using the plan, if effective, in other community library centers. In making this determination, it is necessary to measure the adequacy of the service in the Village Library Project. The criteria for determining the adequacy of public library service in Alaska are defined as follows:

1. **Without public library service** - any community or area in which there is no tax-supported public library.

2. **Inadequate library service** - any public library which fails to meet any or all of the recognized standards:

    a. Per capita expenditure of at least $10.00 annually.

b. Has professional and nonprofessional staff qualified for competent performance of their duties.

c. Selects materials to meet high standards of quality and to meet the needs and interests of all people.

d. Provides physical facilities adequate to fit the program of service.

These criteria will be employed in judging the development of the Village Library Project. The final test of the Project will be - Is the service provided meeting the library service needs and desires of the people in the area served by the Project?

II. CONTEXT

The Village Library Project with headquarters at the Kegoayah Kozga Library in Nome offers library services to the eighteen villages on the Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island and Diomede. The people who live in these outlying villages have not had access to print and non-print materials to the same extent as the people of Alaska who live in urban areas.

In the early 1970's, the Kegoayah Kozga Library began the project of making library materials available to these villages without any outside funding. The village libraries were run on a volunteer basis and the resources of the Nome library were used to provide library service to the villages. In the mid 1970's, the Kegoayah Kozga Library Association received a grant under Title VII of the Emergency School Aid Act to assist the villages in many educational ways including the village libraries. The village students have not had, in the past, access to print or non-print materials. Reading materials are not readily available in the villages, themselves, outside of the library. It is difficult to purchase books in Nome so they must be purchased at a distance either by mail or in person. There has been little or no reading material in the homes in the villages. Through the Title VII grant, with the establishment of village libraries and through work with these libraries, this situation has been improved. An extreme need for library services, however, still exists. Through grant funding, the Project Director of the Village Library Project and the village librarians have been able to maintain close contact with the village schools, headstart programs, mental health programs, Adult Basic Education programs, the Adult Learning Centers and others for their mutual benefit and that of the villages.

Beginning with 1977-1978, the Library Services and Construction Act, Title I funds were received by the Kegoayah Kozga Library to assist with the Village Library Project. In 1977-1978, $30,805.00 was received. $8,127.72 was carried over into 1978-1979. $17,000.00 was received by the Project in 1978-1979 which set the LSCA part of the funding of the Village Library Project at $25,127.72. The villages eligible for services in the Project and their populations are:

Brevig Mission	120
Council	10
Diomede	135
Elim	205
Gambell	412
Golovin	118
Koyuk	160
Saint Michael	206
Savoonga	409
Shaktoolik	160
Shishmaref	324
Stebbins	298
Teller	219
Unalakleet	630
Wales	109
White Mountain	98

The King Island Village in Nome is also a participant.

Buckland	172
Deering	100

Buckland and Deering participate through the schools.

All ages are included in the village populations and are users or potential users of the library. The number of students in each village is as follows:

Brevig Mission	23 Elementary
Diomede	34 Elementary
Elim	45 Elementary
Gambell	88 Elementary
	15 Junior High School
	30 Senior High School
Golovin	15 Elementary
Koyuk	22 Elementary

	14 Junior High School
Saint Michael	59 Elementary
Savoonga	103 Elementary
	12 Junior High School
	27 Senior High School
Shaktoolik	36 Elementary
Shishmaref	48 Elementary
	30 Junior High School
	56 Senior High School
Stebbins	92 Elementary
Teller	25 Elementary
	23 Junior High School
	15 Senior High School
Unalakleet	111 Elementary
	17 Junior High School
	62 Senior High School
Wales	18 Elementary
	10 Junior High School
White Mountain	13 Elementary
	10 Junior High School
	10 Senior High School

Each village is individual in its characteristics. Very few statements can truly be made about the villages across the board. In population characteristics, as far as education is concerned, the people may range from the illiterate to those with college degrees. The handicapped and disabled people in the villages receive library services on an individual basis. The villages do have isolation in common; the lack of print and non-print library materials and the desire and need for these materials is also a common element in the villages. Each village is about 125 miles from Nome except for St. Lawrence Island which is about 200 miles from Nome. The villages are accessible primarily by air. The villages are isolated, also, from

each other.

Within the villages in the Project, there are three different language groups. Each language has a variety of dialects. Lack of communication and difficult and/or costly transportation are two features which have an important effect on the lives of the people in the villages. In some villages there is only one telephone and that is located in the post office or in the native store. In some instances the village relies on the radio of the Bureau of Indian Affairs or the National Guard. Travel is primarily by snowmachines in the winter, by boat in the summer or by air travel in both seasons, which is expensive. Some of the villages rely on sea mammals for food and income and others depend on land animals. Nome and the villages in the area are located near the Arctic Circle in Northwestern Alaska with a short summer season. The winters are long and cold with few hours of sunlight. The average annual income for the family unit in the villages is well below the poverty level. A reported 90% depend upon some form of welfare assistance to survive. The isolation of the villages results in poor inter-relationships. The average distance between most villages is 100 miles. Few of the villages have daily scheduled air service. They must, therefore, depend on bush charter planes to travel from one village to another. Because of this isolation, each village develops its own culture. Many of the children grow up without books because there are no books in the home. Some of the parents cannot read English. The village students often have lower reading levels than their counterparts from larger communities where there are library resources readily available.

The total population of the villages eligible for service in the Project is approximately 4,000. The total number of village requests for materials received in 1977-1978 by the Kegoayah Kozga Library was 4,197 and the total number of items sent out was 7,875. Prior to the development of the regional library service in Nome, the village people were without community library service. The need is there for libraries because it is a closed-in kind of life in the villages, particularly in the winter. There are few people in each community and few conveniences. The regional library project has placed library materials in these isolated villages

for the use of the people.

Nome, itself, is the center of commerce for the Seward Peninsula. The population is nearly 3,500. It is located 510 miles north of Anchorage on the Bering Sea. By air it is one hour and 10 minutes from Anchorage. There are highways to two of the villages in the Project: a 72 mile Nome-Teller Highway (West) and a 68 mile Nome-Council Highway (East). Nome is a first-class city with a mayor-council form of government. It is not located in an organized borough. Nome is the home of the Northwest Community College, a branch of the University of Alaska.

This Chapter has provided the setting for the Project and its evaluation. It is within this context that the Project functions and in which the evaluation was made.

III. GOALS OF THE EVALUATION

In general, the purpose of the evaluation is to assess the strengths of the Village Library Project, to assess its weaknesses and to isolate special problems. A second purpose is to ascertain whether the Project results are worth the funds being invested in the Project. In determining these aspects of the Project, alternate approaches to the development of the service are considered.

The specific objectives for the Evaluation are:

a. Evaluate the Project for use in other community centers.

b. Analyze the organization of the library project.

c. Analyze the use of the library service.

d. Make suggestions concerning the future services of the Library Project.

e. Make recommendations concerning the scope and procedures of the Village Library Project.

Questions which will be answered in the Evaluation are:

a. Does the service meet the goals and objectives of the Project?

b. Is the Project feasible - are the manpower and funds enough to achieve the desired results?

c. How effective is the Project?

   1) How does the funding relate to the product?

   2) What is the impact on the population served?

   3) How many people will it benefit?

d. Interagency cooperation:

   1) What is the potential?

   2) What is the actual?

e. What is the variance between the attainment or non-attainment of the goals and the goal expectations?

f. What are the problems, the needs?

g. What are the priorities?

h. What is being done which could be done better?

i. What are the constraints and problems?

The evaluation is concerned with the expectations of the people in the villages for whom the project exists; it is concerned, also, with the expectations of the people who are developing and maintaining the Project and whether or not these are being met. The continuence and/or modification of the Project is an evaluation concern, also. Potential services in the villages not now receiving service are considered. The study and report review the program aspects of the Project with the purpose of identifying problems and making recommendations. The program is reviewed, also, to determine the value of the service received in relation to the funds expended. Both cost effectiveness and program effectiveness are considered throughout the evaluation. Because the project is an on-going service, the evaluation considered alternative approaches in the future development of the program of library service. The continuation of the program was considered in relation to the value of the service. Those elements in the present organization, management and delivery of service which should be retained and strengthened are identified. New services and delivery methods are considered in relation to the improvement of the entire Project.

Specifically the goals and the objectives of the Evaluation are to:

1. Analyze the present organization, management and services of the Village Library Project.
2. Analyze the effectiveness of the library program in providing library service to the people in the villages.
3. Determine the cost of the service in relation to the people served.
4. Relate the value of the service to the cost of the service.
5. Make recommendations for the future of the program on a short range basis.
6. Make recommendations for the future of the program on a long range basis.

The evaluation of library service is one of the most difficult of evaluation tasks. Library service is not easily measured. This particular review and evaluation

is concerned primarily with how well the services are meeting the needs of the people; how accessible it is; how active the program is in seeking out the people who need and/or want the service; and how well the funding and the program level are matched. The questions in this aspect of the evaluation are: Does the Village Library Project achieve what was initially planned? Does the Project really work in providing library service to all of the people in the villages? How can the Project best be funded? How can it be organized most effectively? How can the Village Library Project be improved.

The overall questions to be considered in the development of this evaluation study and report are:

1. To what extent is the library service provided by the Kegoayah Kozga Library and the village libraries meeting the needs of the people in the villages?
2. How accessible and available are the programs of service being provided in the Project to the people in the villages?
3. To what extent are the people of the villages aware of the library services and programs being provided through the Village Library Project?
4. Is the present level of funding appropriate for the service being provided?
5. How should the future program of service be developed to assure that the needed and desired library service is available and accessible in the villages?
6. What are the sources of funds which can be utilized to ensure an on-going program of service?

It is to meet these goals and objectives and to answer these questions that the study of the Village Library Project was made and for which the report was developed.

IV. EVALUATION PROCEDURE

The evaluation process utilized many sources of information concerning the Village Library Project. They include:

1. The review of reports and descriptive material related to the Project.
2. Attendance at the Alaska Library Association's 1979 Conference prior to the on-site visit to the Project area.
3. Evaluation of the Alaska Conference on Library and Information Services just immediately prior to the visits to the Project area.
4. Questionnaire to Village Librarians.
5. Questionnaire to Village Project Headquarters.
6. On-site visit to the Headquarters Library in Nome.
7. Discussions with interagency personnel represented in the villages and with other individuals related to the Project formally or informally.
8. On-site visits to representative village libraries.
9. Review of the effectiveness of the village library service through discussion with users, potential users and with non-users.
10. Consultant in the development of *Library Service to All Alaskans: A Statewide Library Development Plan.*
11. Earlier visits to the Project area including the headquarters library in Nome and a representative sample of villages before library service was available on a regional basis. These were on-site visits in relation to the statewide library planning.

In addition to these procedures, informal discussions were held with many people in the area and with those who are developing services concerning the use of the village libraries. All records and statistics were reviewed in order to ascertain the actual results of the Project and its cost. A visit was made, also, to the North Star Borough Library in Fairbanks, the Resource Library in the Northern Library Region, the region in which the Village Library Project is located.

V. STATEMENT OF GOALS AND OBJECTIVES OF THE VILLAGE LIBRARY PROJECT

The goals and objectives of the Village Library Project are precise and are definitely stated. The **purpose** is given as: The purpose of the Village Library Project is to offer services to the eighteen village libraries (including King Island Village in Nome) on the Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island and Diomede, providing educational, cultural, recreational and informational resource materials not otherwise available in these villages.

An **objective** is: to make available all print and non-print materials located in the Kegoayah Kozga Library to participating villages. A second **objective** is to encourage village people to utilize their local library. The **need** that the purpose and the objectives answer is that of continuing the Village Library Project as established by the Kegoayah Kozga Public Library in eighteen area villages and increasing the number of hours per week for some of the village libraries. Prior to this Project, the villages had only school libraries for the support of the instructional program. These libraries are oriented toward school age needs and are usually closed for use in the summer. Without village libraries, a resource for college students is lacking; Adult Basic Education students, trade and vocational students, pre-school children and those not involved in any formal educational training lack resources, also.

Some of the stated objectives are, for the most part, funded by the Emergency School Aid Act, Title VII. One of these is to preserve the history and legends of the villages through an oral history program. This program has a dual purpose in its reflecting of the culture and history of the participating villages. Because one of the purposes is to decrease the isolation of the village students, these students are actively involved in this part of the Project. A second purpose is to eliminate, to the degree possible, the educational disparity which exists between the rural students and the urban students by providing educational, recreational, cultural and informational resource materials to the villages.

It is the purpose of the entire Project to cooperate in the most effective

way possible with other agencies operating in the villages; to create interaction between the library and all other local agencies involved in providing needed servcies to the villages. In summary, the goal is to establish small permanent libraries in the area villages with paid staff and with the Nome Public Library as the library center in the region to serve the needs of the people in the villages.

VI. ACTIVITIES OF THE PROJECT

The details of the Project are found in the grant proposals and in the reports of the Project. This Chapter is concerned with an overview of the Project for the purpose of evaluating the activities.

The participating village libraries have access to all print and non-print materials in the collection of the Kegoayah Kozga Library in Nome. Each village has, also, its permanent collection of both fiction and non-fiction and of print and non-print. A very popular part of the program with the villages is the revolving library. Revolving libraries are sent out for approximately two months at a time. These boxes of books are made up of both new books and books from other villages which the people in those villages have already read.

Requests can be made by the village librarian to the Kegoayah Kozga Library for materials which may be located in that library. If not available in the library in Nome, the requests are sent to the Resource Library for the Northern Library Region in Fairbanks. If not available there, the request is sent on to the State Library. Through these combined means, Eskimo language, bi-lingual and cultural print and non-print materials are available to the village people. Such is true also of a basic collection of educational and community interest reading material, materials for pre-school children and supplementary material for education programs.

The staff of the Project as funded by the Library Services and Construction Act, Title I and Title VII of ESAA consists of a Project Director, a Librarian/Clerk and the village librarians. The library materials for purchase are selected by the village librarians, by the village librarians/Project Director and by the Project Director. The ordering, receiving, organizing and distributing of the materials is done by the Project Director and the Librarian/Clerk. Request forms are available in the village libraries along with instructions on how to use them. A loose leaf catalog of materials available from the Kegoayah Kozga Library is located in the village libraries.

Both the Project Director and the village librarians work with the village

schools and other agencies in the village - especially those related to education. They work, also, with the village residents. In this way they keep the people informed about the library and about the materials for which they have a need or a desire. To publicize the activities and resources of the library in each village, monthly radio spots are produced and broadcast and newspaper releases are written and published. All village librarians are encouraged to develop their own publicity and initiate programs with the village library.

A quarterly statistical count is made on request from each village to the Kegoayah Kozga Library; each village librarian makes a quarterly statistical count of materials circulated within each of the participating villages. A Project staff evaluation, on-site, is made periodically through the review of the use of the library and the materials. A mid-year evaluation of the village library program is made by each of the village librarians with the results compiled into one document.

The activities of the libraries and the product of those activities underlie the need for library service in the villages. The requests received for library materials from the villages by the Kegoayah Kozga Library increased from 0 at the beginning of the Project to the present number of over 1,000 per month. The estimated circulation of materials within the villages is about 1,000 per month. The libraries are open 7 hours per week at the maximum. The libraries are run on a self-service basis over and above the regular seven hours per week but without the village librarians present. The location of the library is the determining factor in providing self-service.

The Project Director travels to each village to talk about the library program. The present Project budget allows one visit of the Project Director to each village within a year. Each visit is budgeted for two days. The Director goes to the village to train the village librarians in the management of the library, the use of the catalog and the request forms and provides other aspects of training for providing library service. A review is made, also, on these visits of the use of the library. Plans and activities are developed with the librarians in the villages. The

Project Director assists in the promoting of interests and awareness of the libraries in the villages and their services. The staff at the headquarters library in Nome is responsible for the reports and the acquiring, organizing and distributing of materials. They also fill the requests received from the villages.

The village librarians are the liaison between the Kegoayah Kozga Library and the village libraries along with all other village agencies and the village community. They receive the library materials and place them in a central location for use by the village people. The permanent material is not cataloged but is color coded for easy use. There is presently a consideration of establishing uniform color coding throughout all of the villages. The revolving library materials have a distinguishing symbol for easy identification in receiving and sending. The village librarians encourage the use of materials within the villages and assist with the use of the library for circulation, reference, reading and study. They send a monthly circulation and program report to the headquarters library in Nome.

Each of the village libraries is located in the area which the village Council provides. The locations vary from community buildings, to schools, to learning centers to the home of the village librarian. As of March, 1979, the print and non-print materials received in the fiscal year had been distributed. These were, for the most part, paperback books, cassettes and sound filmstrips. Request forms were distributed as well as information and ordering procedures for the materials listed in the Kegoayah Kozga Library catalog. Village trips were made to Koyuk, to Savoonga and to Golovin. Many of the village librarians, as well as other people from the villages, stop in the Nome Library when they are in town. Seven radio spots have been produced with more to be done later. 2,952 requests were filled from July 1, 1978 to March 9, 1979.

The Kegoayah Kozga Library contains approximately 15,000 volumes and serves Nome and the area villages. Constant renewal of the library collection is taking place. The library has developed from one room in the City Hall to the entire second floor of the building in which the museum is also located. The library is conveniently located on the main street and will be very accessible to all

when the elevator is in operation. The Kegoayah Kozga Library Association, the governing body of the library, is incorporated. The Association receives private contributions along with some public financial support, including the federal funds for the Village Library Project.

The Village Library Project received a grant from Title I of the Higher Education Act for presenting its first workshop for the village librarians. The first part of the workshop was held in October, 1977. The workshop was designed to provide the participants with an introduction to the basic procedures and resources necessary for the operation and development of small village libraries. They discussed the role of liaison between the village people and the Nome Library. They learned about the many resources available from Nome, from the Regional Resource Library in Fairbanks, from the State Library in Juneau, from the Pacific Northwest Bibliographic Center in Seattle, Washington, and other sources.

The workshop was attended by twelve village librarians representing ten villages. This was the first opportunity for the village librarians to meet together to discuss common problems, interests and goals. The co-sponsor for the workshop was the Northwest Community College. Participants could receive college credit if they wished. Other agencies represented on the workhsop faculty were the Alaska State Library, the Bering Strait REAA, Adult Basic Education, the Kuskokium Consortium Library in Bethel and KNOM Radio Production.

Programs discussed for development in the libraries included story hours, puppet shows, the use of the native languages through cassettes, books and oral stories from the people in the villages. Publicity posters, newspaper articles and radio spots were part of the workshop. The village librarians made field trips to the Nome-Beltz High School Library, to the Nome Elementary School Library and to KNOM Radio Station.

In the Nome area there are eighteen potential villages for library service. Deering and Buckland are being served through the schools. Council has requested a library and Unalakleet is in the process of securing a village librarian. The

villages with librarians are Brevig Mission, Elim, Gambell, Golovin, Koyuk, St. Michael, Savoonga, Shaktoolik, Stebbins, Teller, Wales and White Mountain. Siahmaref is interested in constructing a building for a library. It has established a library in the village by ordinance.

The circulation figures indicate that the amount of items circulated was 385 in 1973-1974 and rose to 7,875 in 1977-1978. January was the highest month in circulating materials in 1977 and May was the lowest month in circulation. The summer months are not represented because the village people go to summer camps. In a comparison between the circulation in the Kegoayah Kozga Library and the libraries in the villages, the village circulation is often the larger. Although the libraries in the villages may not be open in the summer, the books are used. Boxes of books are taken to the summer camps but the use has not been recorded as circulation so it does not show in the statistics.

Within the City of Nome, cooperative educational activities are constantly taking place. The Kegoayah Kozga Library and the Northwest Community College have worked cooperatively in making books available to the general public and to the students during the interim period before the establishment of a library by the Northwest Community College. It is important to all library service that such cooperation continue to exist in providing library service.

From the record of requests filled from the Kegoayah Kozga Library, the McNaughton books, Alaska books, Easy books, cassettes and sound films were used in the highest number. Fiction and children's books make up a large part of the circulation. The lowest use was in books in the Eskimo Language. The Northwest Community College and the Kegoayah Kozga Library have been working together in the development of educational and library resources both in Nome and in the villages. The Learning Centers are especially related to the village libraries.

The Alaska State Library is setting up a pilot project with a circuit of film programs for small rural community libraries. Films are sent to three libraries, each of which routes the films to the next library. The films, both of general

interest and of special interest to children, move on the first and fifteenth of the month. They provide materials for a weekly community program. The village libraries evaluate the films and the project. The Savoonga Village Library is included as one of the three villages in the project.

An activity which has been carried on primarily through Title VII of ESAA and which is allied with the library is the Oral History Program. Very little of the local history is written. In the past, all local history has been passed on by tradition. These stories have been tape recorded through the oral history program. Some of the stories have been transcribed into the *I Remember* booklet which is very popular in the village libraries.

The Village Library Project service area is about 42,000 square miles. There are eighteen eligible villages with a total population of about 4,000. A description which has been given of the area is that it is as large as the State of Ohio and as sparsely populated as Siberia. The villages are small and isolated. The village libraries provide recreational, educational and informational materials for the people in the village and thus relieve that isolation to the extent that is possible through books, multi-media and other types of library services.

VII. ATTAINMENT OF THE STATED GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The Village Library Project has attained a part of the goals and objectives which were stated earlier. Of the eighteen villages stated in the goals, fourteen villages now have libraries and twelve have village librarians, two more have just requested a library or it is in the beginning stages and with the other two, the Project maintains contact through the schools. The service is offered by the Kegoyah Kozga Library to all of the villages on the Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island and Diomede.

The objective of making available all print and non-print materials in the Kegoyah Kozga Library has been reached because the material is presently available and plans indicate that it will continue to be. The Village Library Project is cooperating with the other agencies operating in the villages. The village people are being encouraged to utilize the library. The oral history program is being carried out in the villages and an excellent product has resulted.

In determining the actual degree to which the objectives have been met, the evaluation cannot be precise. When dealing with services, it is difficult to give any kind of estimate in the form of percentages. The evaluation will be, therefore, anecdotal as well as utilizing the statistics available.

One measure of the effectiveness of the Project comes from the village librarians, themselves. On their Project evaluation sheets the summary question was, "Do you feel the Village Library Project is worthwhile and should be continued?" Of the 10 librarians responding, all answered, "Yes." In the recruitment and hiring of village librarians recently, 10 applications were received from interested village people.

In the review of the Project, such statements were made concerning the village library as - the village library program goes a long way toward helping to alleviate "the isolation of the people in the villages." It was indicated, also, that the village libraries help the students who leave the villages to continue their education. It was noted that the village libraries fill a real need for the villagers who are often without mail service for as much as a week at a time. The oral

history projects are held in highest regard with an emphasis on the fact that the recording of oral history will be of more value as time passes and the oral history stories are the only record of past events.

VIII. ADDITIONAL CRITERIA

In addition to the achievement of the stated goals and objectives, other criteria were used in measuring the achievements of the Village Library Project:

a. Organization

The organization of the Village Library Project appears to operate effectively. The relationship between the Kegoayah Kozga Library and the Village Library Project within the organization is very good. Because both of the Directors are so involved in programming, however, it would be helpful to the entire organization to employ an administrative assistant to look after the administrative details. This addition to the staff would allow the Head of the Kegoayah Kozga Library and the Village Project Director to devote their time entirely to planning library service programs and implementing the plans.

b. Users

During the evaluation review, users expressed satisfaction with the village libraries. The problem which was most often mentioned concerning the libraries was that they had "read out" the materials. Many of them praised the tie-in of the village libraries with the schools. The location of the library in the village has a direct effect upon the use of the library. An example noted was that of the village library in Stebbins which is in the native store. The only telephone in the village is located in the same area in the store as the library. This brings many people into the library. Some of the village libraries have story hours which the users like. In providing these, the librarians find someone in the village to tell the stories or the village librarians do it themselves. Arts and craft projects are also popular.

c. Funding

The funding from the LSCA grant is not adequate to finance the entire Village Library Project. Title VII ESAA funds have been used for a more extensive program but some of the funds from that grant assisted in the supporting of the Village Library Project itself. The highest amount of funds, on a ten month basis, available to the Project from LSCA was approximately

$30,000.00. This amount was supplemented by the Title VII ESAA grant. On a ten month basis the same level of service, or less because of inflation, as in 1978-1979 could be provided for $45,000.00 for the Village Library Project itself. This amount of funding would not include any part of the Title VII ESAA Program except that part of the Village Library Project which was funded by ESAA.

d. **Staff**

The staff provided is sufficient in number and level. The village librarians are not yet, however, available in every village. Each village requires a village librarian at all times. Because it is important for the libraries to be open a sufficient amount of time, the hours should be increased to 4 hours per day in the larger villages and to 2 hours per day in the smaller. This would in all probability increase the stability of staffing in the villages. 7 hours per week is scarcely enough hours for a part time job. 10 to 20 hours per week would be a substantial fourth or half time job.

e. **Materials**

The materials provided are meeting the needs of the people for the most part. The books read most often are Westerns, next fiction and children's with Alaska and mysteries next. Science fiction was read the least. The highest number of books checked out in the villages in 1977 was in Elim with 1700 in 7 months. The smallest was in Council with 59 in five months.

f. **Housing**

The problem of the housing of the village libraries has not been completely solved. The community building is a central location for the library but usually there is little security for the materials during the time the doors are open. Books are, however, readily available for those who want to read. School buildings are utilized but the adults do not go to the school buildings as readily as to the community building. The location in the store places the library in an active location. Some of the libraries are housed in the librarians' homes. The learning center and the library are sometimes located together. This arrangement appears to be a good combination. One serious problem in the housing of the village

library is the securing of a supply of heat for the building. This problem has not been solved yet in every village. Placing the library and the learning center together will help in finding the solution to heating. Funds are seriously needed for the construction of buildings to house the village libraries.

g. **Cooperative Activities**

The village librarians are very aware of the need to cooperate with other agencies in the villages to provide the maximum in services. Close cooperation exists with the schools through an interchange of materials, space, equipment and services. The Kawerak/Northwest Community College Learning Centers work closely with the village libraries. The other services in the villages are also a part of the total community services. This cooperation begins in Nome with the Interagency meetings and with the cooperative relationship between the Project Director and the personnel of other service agencies.

IX. CONCLUSIONS

The Village Library Project has been successful in meeting its goals. It has been successful in meeting its objectives in relation to the number of years it has been in existence. This Project is a long term program with an expectation of partial fulfillment each year of its objectives.

To achieve completely the objectives of the Project requires a long range plan of about ten years with stated objectives to be accomplished each year and specified points at which each objective will be reached. A program such as the Village Library Project will be completely successful only if it is planned on an evolutionary basis as well as a voluntary one. While a minimum amount of funding is required for the services and the operation, there is also a maximum of funding which can be effectively expended. An infusion of funding is not required nor recommended but a stable continuing funding, adequate to provide an acceptable level of service, is essential. Construction funds are also critically needed for buildings in which to house the village libraries.

The involvement of the villagers and the village Council in the development of the community libraries in the villages is commendable. Additional village support is needed, however, to ensure that the library is accessible, secure and that it is in a suitable central location in each village. The village librarians accept responsibilities in accepting the positions and need village support in providing the library service. In addition to providing space, heat, lights, furniture and shelving, each village needs to provide the required supplies, postage and funding for other communications. A recommended source for this funding is revenue sharing funds which come to the villages. A suggested amount to be allocated to operation of a library is 10% of the revenue sharing funds received each year.

To assist in the housing of the libraries, it is recommended that the community libraries in the villages be housed with the Northwest Community College/Kawerak Learning Centers which have been set up in the villages. The Learning Centers are housed, for the most part, in buildings where the doors are open anytime necessary to meet the needs of the individual villages. A real

opportunity exists for assisting both the programs of the Learning Centers and of the Village Libraries. The village libraries will be centrally located with such an arrangement and will not have as severe a problem with heat, lights and security as when housed separately. All the people involved in such an arrangement are favorable toward it. In constructing new buildings in the villages, thought should be given to providing space for the Library and the Learning Center in one building.

The position of village librarian is a responsible and sensitive position. The village librarians have total responsibility for the library itself - service, publicity, community awareness - and are the liaison with other agencies and with the headquarters in Nome. It is through the village librarians that people in the villages receive library service. There is no formal training presently readily available to those village people who accept the position of village librarian. Each one receives written instructions on library procedures, "Working in the Village Library," as well as the loose leaf catalog of the Nome Library collection available and request slips. The Project Director schedules one trip of two days duration in each of the villages per year. The village librarians, however, need and desire more training for working in a community library with regional library service available. The village librarians, on their evaluation sheets, indicated that all of them desired training for their work. While such training is needed to carry on the work of the village library, it is desirable, also, that college credit be available to the village librarians in this training. A career ladder type of training will enable the village librarians to develop their skills and, as a result, develop a better quality of library service. A certificate program with the ability to have the credits honored in other community colleges will enhance the entire Village Library Program. Such a training program can be developed through the Northwest Community College.

Training workshops, held in Nome, will be helpful, also. The positive results of the 1977 workshop are still seen in the improved services in the villages and in the plans of the village librarians. The village librarians would like to have workshops with the following training areas in priority order:

1. Materials available to small libraries.
2. Sources of funds available to small libraries
3. How to tell what kinds of books you have (Westerns, mysteries, etc.)
4. How to make requests for material
5. Activities which can be sponsored by your library (Story hours, etc.)
6. Displaying books
7. Making posters.

The village librarians found the exchange of information from one village to another helpful. The feeling of rapport from that workshop among the village librarians is very apparent. A newsletter was suggested as a possibility for a continued exchange of information.

The number of hours (7) that the library is open each week with a village librarian available is presently inadequate in the village libraries. Each library should be open a minimum of ten hours per week and twenty hours a week in the large villages and with a village librarian on duty.

The villages share a mutual funding problem in providing library service. With the villages providing the location, utilities, equipment and the operational funds through revenue sharing and with state grants in aid providing the materials, the village libraries would have relatively stable funding. With the village libraries meeting the requirements for state aid funding, the funds for materials would be available. Because the headquarters library in Nome is able to handle expeditiously the ordering, organizing and distributing of library materials, the payment of the grants to the headquarters library on behalf of the villages would result in the same effective operation which presently exists. With such materials grants, only a part of the funds should go into a permanent village library collection. Presently, shelving is not available nor is the space for a large permanent collection in each village. The desirability of a large permanent collection in the villages is questionable, also, because there is need for constantly renewing the book stock. For these reasons, 25% of the state aid grant should go into revolving libraries handled at the Nome Public Library and 75% should be

utilized to provide a permanent village collection. On alternate years, the division should be 50% - 50%. It is important that the quality and the quantity of the materials in the revolving library be maintained at a satisfactory level. New buildings are needed in the villages to house the libraries. The libraries can be housed in a new building with another agency, preferably the learning centers. Suitable shelving and other necessary equipment should be purchased for the village libraries. It is important for the schools and the village libraries to cooperate fully but it is not recommended that the village library be placed in the school. It is important that a building be provided by the village for the library.

Within the City of Nome, many cooperative educational activities are taking place. The Kegoayah Kozga Library and the Northwest Community College have worked cooperatively in making books available to the general public and to the students during the interim period before the Northwest Community College establishes a library. It is important that such cooperation continue to exist in order to provide to the people the best in library service as economically as possible.

There is an expressed wish by villages for specific magazine titles and those with a strong emphasis on current happenings. Each village library receives three or four magazine titles at the present time. It is important that suitable magazine titles be available - those of greatest interest to the people because the titles are few in number and receive a very positive response. There is also a desire for newspapers. Some of the villages now receive one newspaper title. College catalogs are needed by the students. To handle these and the other materials more and better shelving is required.

The headquarters library in Nome is essential to the successful operation of the village library service. By acting in a regional capacity within a larger library region, the Nome Public Library has developed a program of service which is both cost effective and program effective. The headquarters library in Nome relies on the North Star Borough Library in Fairbanks as the Resource Library and has found the service effective in meeting its requirements in serving the Village

Library Project. The Kegoayah Kozga Library Association's supportive activities, the cooperation of the Kegoayah Kozga Librarian and staff and the competence of the Village Project Director have had a direct positive effect in making the Village Library Project work. *Library Service to All Alaskans: A Statewide Library Development Plan* envisioned "Library Centers" which would act as sub-regional libraries within a larger library region. Nome is one of the Library Centers named as are Kotzebue, Barrow and Bethel among others.

To provide regional service in an area requires continuing funding for the regional Library Center and the community libraries it serves. The cost effectiveness in the regional organization is found in the effective utilization of funds to provide a service rather than in the reduction in costs over-all. With the villages providing the village library materials and the revolving library, funding is still required for other elements of the Project. This specific funding is required for headquarters personnel, for the village librarians, for travel, for training and evaluation, for materials for the headquarters library to augment the village libraries, for supplies and for postage and telephone service. The source of this funding can logically be a grant of federal funds. The Village Library Project relates directly to many of the priorities of the Library Services and Construction Act as well as to any state funds for which the library qualifies. It is estimated that, without the Title VII ESAA funds to assist in the total Project, the total federal funding needed, at a minimum, would be $45,000 in 1979-1980. Along with this funding would be the maximum from all of the other sources mentioned above, state and local, for housing, operations and materials. This amount would not include the operation of the very successful Title VII ESAA Oral History Program. To include that segment of the Project would require, at a minimum, $10,000 in additional funding. Nor would it allow for any increase in the level of service above that being provided for the village library service in 1978-1979. With about 4,000 people to serve in approximately a 42,000 square mile geographic area and with the libraries in the very beginning stage of library development, the cost per capita is reasonable.

If all of the eighteen villages establish libraries and employ village librarians, the cost will be higher. It will be higher also if the village libraries are open at least 10 hours per week the year round. These are both desirable developments and necessary to the success of the project. A second type of grant which is needed in the villages which are just establishing libraries is a "start-up" one-time grant from the state of approximately $1,000 to acquire the materials for the beginning library. A provision in any new or expanded state aid law which is written should provide for an allocation of funds for Library Centers serving community libraries within a library region such as Nome in the Northern Library Region. Such a provision in the state aid law will be of benefit to countless numbers of Alaska residents in isolated areas but with a Library Center. It will stabilize funding and will allow a long range plan to be developed for all such areas with individualized plans for each Library Center region. The effectiveness of the library program in the Village Library Project with headquarters in Nome should be adapted to other Library Centers. The developing of such regional Library Centers will strengthen the entire program of serving the people in the villages and thus it will give strength to the entire Alaska program of library service.

X. RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the information secured in the evaluation process, the following recommendations are made:

Recommendation I

That the present services provided by the Village Library Project be continued.

Recommendation II

That immediate steps be taken to include all villages in the Nome area in the Project through the establishment of village libraries.

Recommendation III

That an accelerated effort be made to secure a village librarian for each of the village libraries and that the same effort be made to ensure that the village librarian position is continually filled.

Recommendation IV

That the library hours for libraries in the larger libraries be extended to four hours per day and for the small villages to two hours per day.

Recommendation V

That each village immediately take the steps necessary to establish its eligibility for a state aid grant and that such grant be available to the Headquarters Library in Nome on behalf of the villages.

Recommendation VI

That 25% of the state aid grant funds be utilized for a revolving library for all of the villages and that 75% of the state aid grant be utilized for a permanent village collection in each village.

Recommendation VII

That on alternate years the division of the state aid grant be 50% - 50% in order that the revolving library retain its high quality and so that new reading materials are constantly available to the village libraries.

Recommendation VIII

That the villages provide the housing and the equipment for the village libraries and that 10% of the Revenue Sharing funds in each of the villages be allocated by

the village for operational expenses for the village library.

Recommendation IX

That a one-time materials state grant be made to the new village libraries to assist in their establishment.

Recommendation X

That Library Services and Construction Act funds be utilized in funding the Headquarters Services in Nome and that the salaries and training of the village librarians be a part of this funding.

Recommendation XI

That the Project Director of the Village Library Project continue to seek funding for special programs for the improvement of library services to the village libraries.

Recommendation XII

That the village libraries be located with the Kawerak/Northwest Community College Learning Centers in the villages.

Recommendation XIII

That the Oral History Program be included in the Village Library Project and that the Project receive the additional funding needed.

Recommendation XIV

That the Village Library Project in Nome develop a library newsletter to establish and to maintain the needed communication among the village librarians.

Recommendation XV

That the Project Director, the Coordinator of the Northern Library Region, the village librarians and other related personnel develop a long range plan for the Village Project with a detailed short range program.

Recommendation XVI

That evaluation of the Village Library Project be a continuing process as the long and short range planning is developed.

Recommendation XVII

That the replication of the Village Library Project be implemented in at least one

other area in Alaska within the next year with others following in succeeding years.

Recommendation XVIII

That Construction funds be made available, as soon as possible, to the villages for buildings to house the libraries.

Recommendation XIX

That an Advisory Committee be established for the Village Library Project made up of representatives of the library users in the villages, from the village government and of organizations and agencies represented in the providing of services in the villages.

Recommendation XX

That plans be developed and implemented by the Headquarters Library in Nome and the Northwest Community College for suitable training for village librarians to improve the library service in the villages and to provide a technical library educational program for the village librarians and others interested in the work.

Some of these recommendations should be carried out immediately. Others should be developed more slowly with one logically following another. The entire program is long range with some immediate results and with some deferred results. While the regional library service does not, in itself, provide effective library service, the creativity and commitment of the people involved in the Village Library Project have made it effective and have provided services patterned to the needs of the people in the villages. The Project Director of the Village Library Project has, throughout the life of the Project, utilized methods and materials particularly adapted to the needs and desires of the people in the villages. Within the time that the Project has been established and within the funds that have been available, the Project has made remarkable progress. Building on the foundations developed, the library service will constantly grow into a strong, on-going library service to the village people.

Although this report commends, in general, the present services of the Village Library Project, alternative services or approaches should be considered

continuously. It is important, however, through all alternative plans, to maintain the regional concept in providing the service. The Project Director, the Kegoayah Kozga Library and the Kegoayah Kozga Library Association are committed to the educational value of making library service available to the villages on a regional basis with direct access to the villages. The program has been creative, practical, imaginative and effective. A continuation of such an approach will provide quality library service to the people in the villages on the Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island and Diomede.

XI. APPENDICES

A. Alaska Village Library Project - Headquarters Profile

Need for the Project:

There is a need to continue the library services to area villages and to increase the hours for the paid librarians; there is a need, also, to make materials available to the village people.

Target Population:

Eighteen area villages - approximately 4,000 people living on the St. Lawrence Island, Diomede and the Seward Peninsula.

Goals Statement:

To establish small permanent libraries in area villages with paid staff and to have the Nome Library directly serve their needs.

Objectives:

1) To make available all print and non-print materials located in the Kegoayah Kozga Library to participating villages. 2) To encourage villages to utilize their local library and the services available from the Nome Library.

Attainment of Goals and Objectives:

Because library service is difficult to measure, it is not possible to place a percentage of attainment of goals and objectives. Some have been achieved totally, others partially but in varying degrees of achievement.

B. Village Library Profiles

Brevig Mission Village Library

Village Librarian: Paul Kakoona

The Library is in the librarian's home. The village population is 160. The estimated per cent of people using the library is 25%. The highest circulation per month is 50 and the lowest is 30. The number of materials borrowed is 60. The number of hours the library is open is 7 hours per week.

Elim Village Library

Village Librarian: Jerri Moore

The Library is located in the basement of the Elementary School. The village population is 200. It is estimated that 60% of the people use the library. The library has a substantial permanent book collection in addition to the revolving collection from Nome. The library has five magazine titles as well as cassettes. The library is open four hours per week - 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. Monday and Wednesday. The greatest library strength is the reading materials. The greatest need is space. For certain holidays the library sometimes has special programs. These are usually directed to the children - such as story hour or a program of cassette tapes. The library has funds to operate only between September and May. People can check out large numbers of books for the summer months to be returned in the fall. The return rate is remarkably good. The most of the books are read in the summer camps. The library works very closely with the adult learning center. The library obtains films from the North Star Borough Library in Fairbanks. The library depends heavily on the revolving library for new reading materials. The most common complaint is that the material has been "read out."

Gambell Village Library

Village Librarian: Genevive Apatiki

The Library is located in a tiny space at the elementary school. The population of Gambell is close to 500. A small percentage of the population uses the library. The library borrowed 50 items during the last year. The library is open 7 hours per week whenever possible. The greatest need is a new library

location - a bigger building.

Golovin Village Library

Village Librarian: Denny Amarok

The Library is located in the Golovin Community Hall where it is available on a self-service basis during the time the doors are open. The village population is 118. It is estimated that 30% of the population uses the library. The estimated number of volumes is 450 with four magazine titles. The library also has cassettes. The average monthly circulation is 30 items. The highest circulation was 49 and the lowest per month was 10. The library is open 20 hours per week, 1:00 - 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday. The library has good shelving but needs more shelves and a place where there is more control over the materials. The greatest need is for current magazines and newspapers such as *Bering Straights, National Geographic, Life, Time* and *Newsweek.* Story hours have been held and more are being planned. The library service and hours are publicized through radio spots and by means of posters placed throughout the village.

Savoonga Village Library

Village Librarian: Marti Hall

The Library is located in the Community Center. The population of the village is 450 - 500. The per cent of the population using the library is estimated at 15 - 20. The library has a permanent collection in addition to the revolving collection from the Kegoayah Kozga Library in Nome. Two magazine titles are in the library collection. Maps, cassettes and tapes, phonograph records and video tapes are available. The library is open 40 - 48 hours per week, Monday - Friday or Saturday, 10:00 a.m. - 12:00 noon, 1:00 - 5:00 p.m. and 7:00 - 9:00 p.m. The library has a story time with movies to be shown on a weekly basis. Books, magazines, cassettes, phonograph records and video tapes are available from the Kegoayah Kozga Library. The library at Savoonga could operate effectively as the adult education center. The library is well located for use but needs more and better shelving. The library was selected as one of the three libraries to participate in the Alaska State Library, Northern Library Region, film pilot project.

Shaktoolik Community Library

Village Librarian: Dorothy Bekoalak

The Library is located in the Learning Center. The village population is 155. It is estimated that 25% of the population uses the library. 150 volumes make up the permanent collection. The library has nine magazine titles. Other materials in the library collection are native student articles, Alaska Facts, cassettes and tapes. The lowest circulation per month was 40 in January. The library borrowed 128 volumes in the last year. It is open six hours per week - 7:00 - 9:00 p.m., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. The greatest strength is that the library has book shelves and a place to keep the library. More books are needed - Westerns, fiction and at least one newspaper. The students of the Northwest Community College and Adult Basic Education come in to study during library hours. Book circulation drops when books stay longer than two months and new books do not arrive.

St. Michael Village Library

Village Librarian: Sophie Niksik

The population of the village is 250. About 65% of the population uses the library. The library has ten magazine titles and four newspapers. The library is open five times a week for a total of ten hours. The greatest strength of the library is the circulation. The greatest need is for more comfortable facilities and for improved use. The library is used primarily for checking books in and out and does not have special services. They have a rotating library so every month all of the rotating books are sent in that are rotating and new ones are received the next month.

Stebbins Village Library

Village Librarian: Mona Lisa Ann Washington

The Library is located in the native store. The population of the village is 300. The estimated percentage of the people using the library is 50. The library has 500 books and 20 magazines. The other materials include cassette tapes and other tapes. In the last year the library borrowed 150 items.

Wales Community Library

Village Librarian: Lena Seredalok

The library is located in the Wales School. The population of the village is 129. An estimated 20% of the population uses the library. The library borrowed two items in the last year. The library is open ten hours per week.

C. Village Library Project Circulation Statistics - 1977-78

General	9
Philosophy	17
Religion	19
Sociology	329
Language	22
Science	408
Useful Arts	215
Fine Arts	329
Literature	165
Travel	126
Biography	89
History	63
Fiction (Adult)	121
Fiction (Juvenile)	792
Easy	1960
Eskimo Language	0
Alaska	310
McNaughton	610
Cassettes	1362
Sound Filmstrips	660
Film Loops	73
Study Prints	80
Records	39
Multimedia	38
Interlibrary Loan	39
Total	7875

Circulation Statistics (Continued)

Total Books Out	5620
Total Audio Visual Materials Out	2255
Total Materials Sent Out	7875
Requests Received from: (Village total)	4197
White Mountain	543
Koyuk	469
Elim	72
Wales	255
Shishmaref	492
Golovin	487
Teller	115
Savoonga	948
Gambell	350
Shaktoolik	214
Unalkleet	152
Stebbins	44
St. Michael	56

These figures represent only materials sent out to the villages and do not include figures within each village.

D. **Non-Fiction Books Purchased - 1977-1978**

Complete Book of Dog Care

Guide to Creative Film-making

The Research Paper Guide

Life Goes to the Movies

The First 12 Months of Life

Ski Cross Country

Visiting our Past: American's Historyland

Our Continent: A Natural History of North America

We Americans

Nature's Healing Arts: From Folk Medicine to Modern Drugs

John Muir's Wild America

Journey Across Russia: Soviet Union Today

The Blue Whale

What Happens in the Spring

Creatures of the Night

Still Waters, White Waters: Exploring America's Rivers and Lakes

Railroads: The Great American Adventure

Basic Motorcycle Tune-up

Focus: 7 Steps to Community Involvement in Educational Proglem Solving

**Play and Playthings for the Pre-school Child*

Book of Lists

P. E. T. in Action

Voyage - The Discovery of Hawaii

**Chilton's Snowmobile Repair and Tune-up*

** = one copy purchased for each village library*

E. Summary of Alternate Approaches to Village Library Service in the Nome Area

The following is a brief summary of alternate approaches to providing library service to the people in the villages on the Seward Peninsula, St. Lawrence Island and Diomede. These methods of providing library service were considered throughout the evaluation.

1. Direct library service from the Alaska State library with or without village libraries and librarians. An advantage of such an alternative is that the State Library is already set up to serve libraries through interlibrary loan. A disadvantage is that it is difficult to translate the library needs of the people to a library at a distance and with a variety of responsibilities.

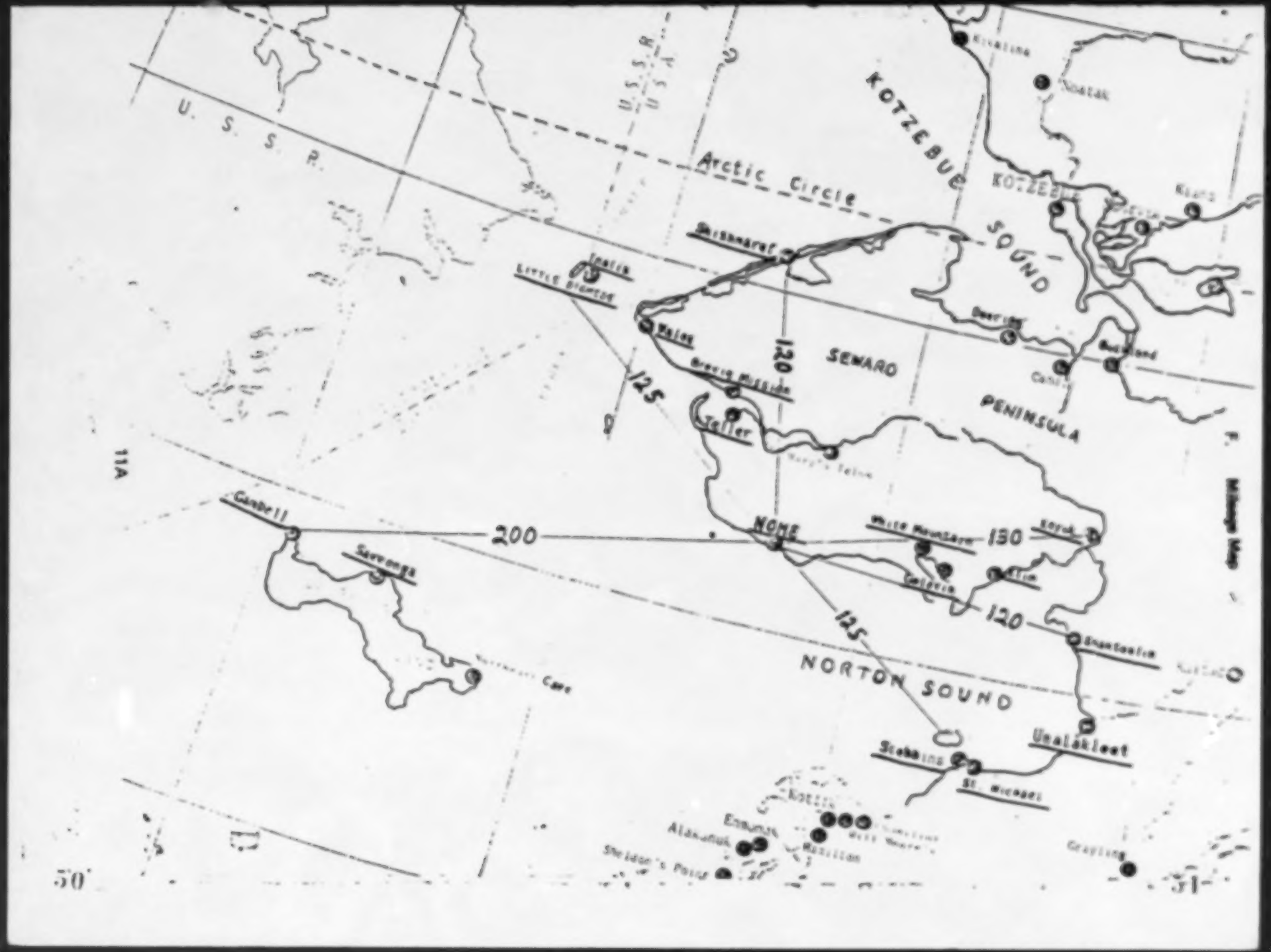
2. Direct library service from the North Star Borough Library in Fairbanks with or without village libraries and librarians. An advantage is that the Library is now providing mail library service and could add the village libraries in the Nome area. A disadvantage is that the people in the villages would have little or no contact with the library in Fairbanks directly for the purpose of articulating their library needs.

3. Providing grants in aid, state and federal, directly to the villages from the Alaska State Library for their library needs. An advantage is that the grant would be direct from one agency to another. A disadvantage is that the village libraries would lose the direct relationship with the Nome library for the coordination of resources and services developed for the needs and desires of the village people.

4. Providing library service directly to the people in the villages from the public library in Nome on an individual basis. An advantage is that the people in the villages would have access to the services of the library in Nome on an individual basis. A disadvantage is that the liaison benefits of the village librarians with the people of the village, the other services and the library in Nome would not be available.

The brief summary above gives only one advantage and one disadvantage.

There are many more in every instance. The over-all advantage is that the village libraries would fall into a traditional pattern of library service. The over-all disadvantage is that the village people would be farther removed from library services and resources. The basic outlay in funds would be less in the alternate approaches than in the present service. The disadvantage would be, necessarily, that the development of libraries in the villages would be slower and the service would be less user-oriented. The source of service would be farther from the people using it. The cost effectiveness related to program effectiveness, the greatest advantage of the present program, would be drastically reduced. It is for these reasons that the present approach is recommended for continuation.


U. S. S. R.
Arctic Circle
KOTZEBUE SOUND
KOTZEBUE
SEWARD PENINSULA
NORTON SOUND
NOME
Shishmaref
Wales
Teller
Golovin
White Mountain
Solomon
Elim
Shaktoolik
Unalakleet
Stebbins
St. Michael
Savoonga
Gambell
Koyuk
Kotlik
Alakanuk
Emmonak
Hooper Bay
Russian Mission
Sheldon's Point
Kivalina
Noatak
Kiana
Buckland
Deering
Candle
Ignirk
Little Diomede
Grantley Harbour
Cape
200
130
125
120
11A
50°
51°

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